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1.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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Between October 1 and March 31 ordinary Greenwich time would be observed. But in April the clocks would begin to be put forward, let us say, twenty minutes at a time for four successive Sundays at 2 a.m., in order to choose an hour that would be most generally convenient. At the end of the month there would be a clear advance of an hour and twenty minutes in standard time which would automatically be added on to after-office hours, and thus business, apparently ending at 6 p.m., would really be done with by 4.40—an obvious gain for the purposes of air and exercise. Similarly in September the clock would be put back twenty minutes on four Sunday mornings, in order to bring the movements of the community back to standard time. The change in either direction could thus be made so easily as to be hardly noticeable, at the sole cost of submitting to four days of twenty-three hours forty minutes, and four of twenty-four hours forty minutes in the whole year. As Mr. Willatt remarks: "Those who have travelled by sea east or west will remember how easily they accommodated themselves to the frequent alterations of time on board ship;"—which alterations, it may be observed, are far more violent than those that he suggests.

At first it looked like a bit of silly season twaddle, but London seems to have been taking it seriously, and the *North China Herald* as gravely recommends the idea to Shanghai. In the hot summer months at Hongkong, we have sometimes thought it might be an advantage to turn night into day, working or playing through the comparatively cooler-night hours and sleeping during the day, but it was merely a random thought, and ignored, as it deserved. We cannot see that there is any advantage in playing with our clocks as suggested. Those who want to use more daylight for recreation may rise earlier in the morning; there is nothing to hinder them. In the East, many people do so, riding or swimming before breakfast. The simpler way, though, it would tend to dislocate business, would be to let the clocks tick on with their usual regularity, and adjust office hours to the seasons. Make the working day in winter an hour or two shorter, and in summer an hour or two longer. But as mills come and go in winter much as they do in summer, and work must be done, we do not press the suggestion as an urgent reform. There is one matter raised in the discussion, however, that seems worth passing notice, and that is the folly of those who are foolishly anxious to "map out their time," and in so doing think it heroic to curtail the hours of sleep. It is practically certain that the author of the "early to bed and early to rise" saw was a taskmaster concerned more with the accomplishment of his tasks than with the future, health, wealth and wisdom of his auditors. The man who perpetrated that other saw about six hours sleep being sufficient for a man, even for a woman, eight for a child, and nine for a fool, was something still worse, and we trust has had his reward. According to SHAKESPEARE, it is "sleep that knits up the ravelled sleeve of care," and it is gratifying to find that modern common sense is overcoming the old bumble. We read now that it is impossible to sleep too much. A recent authority writes:

How the superstition ever grew up that there is such a thixus as weakening yourself by oversleeping, I cannot imagine. Whatever may have been the source of the delusion, it is utterly without basis in physiology. No one ever got too much healthy, natural sleep, or injured himself physically by staying in bed until he felt rested. Most men and all women would be better for a nap of from twenty minutes to an hour after the midday meal. Sleeplessness is even more emphatically a sign of disease in children than in adults. The make children or rapidly growing young adults get up before they have had their sleep out, and feel thoroughly rested, is not merely irrational but cruel, and when it is done as a routine at boarding schools, or other institutions, by those who pretend to be fit to have the care of children, it is little short of criminal.

The writer knocks the old "beauty sleep" fallacy determinedly on the head. There is no foundation for it, and still less for the notion about one hour before midnight being worth two afterwards. This latter idea has grown up "with the early-rising fetish." There is nothing to prove that the last two hours' sleep do not give fully as much rest as the first two. Nor is there any necessary physiological connection between sleep and darkness. The reason why working by night and sleeping by day is often injurious is because of the lack of sunlight. The writer would have had much sympathy with the schoolboy who made his famous retort to the paternal admonition on the subject of the early bird catching the worm. There is no advantage, he asserts, in early rising in itself. It is a survival from more primitive times when our agricultural ancestors had to work in daylight only, and when candles were dear. Civilisation and late hours always go hand in hand. He says further:

Now is there any adequate support for the impression that the early morning hours are in any way more wholesome or healthy than later periods of the day. Except in summer time they are apt to be damp, foggy, chilly, and among the least desirable hours of daylight. It is quite true that during the summer there is a sense of exhilaration about being abroad in these early morning hours, but this evaporates with the dew, and is apt to be succeeded by a corresponding depression and loss of working power later in the day.

The months selected for this change would be most naturally April and September.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]
NEW YORK BANK SUSPENSION

LONDON, October 23rd.

There has been a run on the Knickerbocker Trust in New York. The Trust paid depositors eight million dollars and then suspended payment. In consequence there have been heavy falls in exchange, and a panic is feared.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]
CANADA AND ASIATIC LABOUR.

LONDON, October 21st.

Mr. Lemieux, the Canadian Minister for Labour, is going to Japan via London in order to confer with the Colonial and Foreign Offices on the question of Asiatic immigration generally.

THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK.

LONDON, October 21st.

Mr. Morse, New York's big financier, has announced that he has resigned all Bank Directorships, owing to his connection with the Mercantile National, but a significant announcement followed an all-day investigation by the Clearing House into the affairs of the National Bank of North America and the New Amsterdam Bank, the largest of Morse's concerns. Morse is a director of twelve Banks, with \$15,000,000 capital and deposits of \$80,000,000. The Clearing House announced yesterday evening that all the Banks examined were solvent, and that it was prepared to assist them.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

LONDON, October 21st.

It is officially stated in Berlin that China is making difficulties regarding the railway concessions in Shantung, and that the Chinese Minister has requested Germany, in the interests of the excellent China-Germany relations to renounce the Kiaochou-Ichou concession. Germany has refused this in the absence of an offer of adequate compensation.

ARREST OF AMERICANS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, October 21st.

The wealthy American writer, Mr. Walling, his wife and sister, have been arrested in St. Petersburg, together with four Eungs, it is supposed as Socialists, but the charge on which they were arrested has not transpired; their rooms were searched and books, pamphlets, and manuscripts seized.

The Colonial Secretary here has received a telegram from the Secretary to the Government at Simla as follows: "Order withdrawing Venice Sanitary Convention regulations" at Madras ports against arrivals from Hongkong withdrawn on 17th inst."

Among the cargo shipped by the s.s. "Empire" for Australia yesterday was a large quantity of bran from the Junk Bay Mills. Mr. A. H. Rennie also received last night an extraordinary wire asking for as much wheat as he could ship. The Australian harvest prospects cannot be bright this year when merchants there are seeking wheat from Hongkong, a proceeding which reminds those who know of the vast areas under cultivation in the Island Continent of shipping coal to Newcastle.

Last evening at the City Hall the Bandmann Combination produced the sparkling musical comedy, "The Beauty of Bath," before a large audience. With Miss Georgie Corliss in the title role and Mr. Harry Cole as "Lemon," ably supported by the other members of this excellent company, the comedy proved a great success, and the audience frequently manifested its enthusiastic approval of the individual efforts of the artists. To-night the Company will produce the funny musical comedy, "The Gay Parson."

Does the Director of Pablo Works know in what a disgraceful condition Pokfulum Road is? It is highly left by the workmen now repairing it? Heaps of stone and blocks of granite encroach upon the thoroughfare, leaving the barest possible margin for vehicular traffic, and at night, the road being unlighted, it is most dangerous. If there had not been ample room to leave a wider road, this complaint would not have been made, but as it is, we say there is no possible excuse for such carelessness of life and property. If the material had been left on only one side of the road it would not have been so bad, but it lies first on one side, then on the other, and one has to drive or steer a cork-screw-like course, to the detriment of vehicles and in peril of serious "accident." We shall be glad to hear that a little commonsense and firmness of supervision has been brought to bear on those responsible.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, October 23rd.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE TRIAL OF ADS TTS: PRISONER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

The trial of William Hall Adsits for the murder of Gertrude Dayton on August 4th in this Colony was concluded. The spectators in Court were more numerous than on previous days, and by ten o'clock there was no sitting accommodation available, and very little standing room.

As before the Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. W. R. Davies, instructed by Mr. G. E. Morell, from the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted, and Sir Henry Barkley, K.C., instructed by Mr. R. Harding, appeared for the defense.

The special jurors were: E. A. Raw (foreman), C. W. May, D. W. Craddock, J. Barton, A. Turner, H. P. White and G. L. Tonkin.

Adsits again entered the witness stand, and was cross-examined by the Attorney-General:

I understand you admit all the evidence put forward by the prosecution, except in so far as the murder took place and the fact that you did not, as alleged, paid the box over the same?

What are they?—Sitting the box at six o'clock in the hotel, and some minor details I don't admit.

I put it to you in short that you admit you came here by the Eastern as all good, you admit that you went to the Hongkong Hotel, and were seen there by the various witnesses who gave evidence?—I admit being seen by some of those witnesses.

And that you were as a fact staying at the hotel with the deceased under the names of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jones?—I do, sir.

You admit you went to the house with her known as No. 12, and to the house occupied by Miss Levitt?—I admit going to the house kept by Miss Hempsall, but do not recollect the name of the place to which you wished to send it?—Yes sir.

You admit all that, and that you yourself subsequently took it in a sampan to the Monteagle?—I do, sir.

You admit the purchase of the box?—Yes, sir.

You admit the pawning of the diamonds on the day after, and that you left the Colony as alleged by the Tao Man?—Yes, sir.

Now you admit all these statements, notwithstanding that your learned counsel has cross-examined the various witnesses at length to show that it was a case of mistaken identity, and that you were not the man who went to these places?—I admit that.

What was your business before you were arrested?—I was returning home to the United States as a civilian.

We had yesterday some testimonials as to your character and antecedents. Would you have any occupation if you were not under arrest?—Yes, if I was at home in the States.

What were you doing at Manila?—When sir?

At the time you were in the society of the deceased woman?—What was my intention?

I don't want to know what your intentions were. What were you doing there?—I went to Manila en route to the United States.

How long had you been staying there?—From July 17th to July 30th.

During that time were you engaged in any occupation?—No, sir. It wasn't necessary.

How long had you known Gertrude Dayton?—I met Miss Dayton about a year ago this month in house 92, Call Alejandro, had about three or four minutes' conversation with her a day left the house.

At Manila?—Yes.

Had you seen her in the meantime since that meeting?—No, sir.

Had you any letter communication with her during that time?—No letters came to me, but I saw letters from her.

So I may take it you only saw her once before you saw her in Manila this time?—Yes. Therefore your acquaintance with her was quite casual, was it not?—Yes.

Now regarding the digits that took place between B. Booth, Miss Marshall and the deceased woman you were called in by Miss Booth to act as a sort of intermediary?—No, sir.

I put it to you that Miss Booth called you in and asked you to act as a mediator between her and the deceased?—No, sir. She did not call me into the hotel.

I have not said so—I said I met Miss Booth while out driving, and she asked me to go. Miss Dayton to meet her alone.

That is exactly what I said. Why do you think then that Miss Booth should have selected you to approach Miss Dayton on her behalf?—I suppose, because she saw Miss Dayton and I out driving, and Miss Marshall also. We used to go to the theatre together as well.

In fact, she knew at the time you were living with the deceased?—I was not living with her.

You were in the same hotel?—In the same hotel, but not living with her.

Were you friendly with Miss Booth?—No.

Did you have much discussion about the insurance payments?—None whatever.

Do you mean to say that when Miss Booth asked you to try to get Miss Dayton to meet her alone, no reference was made to the subject in dispute?—No. In the hotel when Miss Booth tried to get Miss Dayton to sign certain papers I heard the conversation.

When you met Miss Booth alone, why did you tell her you would try to get Miss Dayton to meet her, but that you did not think she would?—I meant that Miss Dayton was under no obligation to me, and I did not think it was any use.

This gentleman: Mr. O'Brien, according to your statement is a lawyer in Manila?—I believe so.

He advised me, as a lawyer, to get out of Manila, having already carried out monetary transactions for her?—Yes, sir.

Now you saw Miss Dayton, as you say, on one occasion previous to this year, before you saw her as casual acquaintance at this hotel?—Yes.

It was not about the dispute between her and Miss Booth?—I don't know.

How long did this conversation last?—Four or five minutes.

You were standing a few paces off the whole time?—About ten or twelve paces.

And you say there was no further conversation between you and her as to who this man was?—No.

Supposing he was in Court to-day, could you point him out?—No, sir.

Was he an old man?—As near as I could see he was a man between 25 and 30.

order that she might avoid the ends of justice. Did he see you with her?—I suppose he did. We were both going towards him. Now I suppose your suggestion is that this murder was committed by some man to arrange the wrong done to Miss Booth by the deceased?—I don't know.

You have no suggestion whatever as to the reason why she was murdered?—No.

Then you don't yourself think that the motive was in any way activated by the disputes between her and Miss Booth with regard to money matters?—I don't know anything about it.

Come now, who do you think committed the murder?—I do not know, sir.

Who do you think did it?—I do not know.

What are your suspicions as to the matter?—The first thing I thought of was B. Booth.

And that the man who murdered her did it at the instigation of Miss Booth?—I don't know who it was. I thought of Miss Booth because, as I said, she had stolen money from her.

You don't suggest it was the strange man?—I don't suggest anything.

Apart from that fact, all you are prepared to say to the jury is that you think the murderer was committed through Miss Booth?—I am not prepared to say anything.

You needs have any compunction in stating what you really do think about anyone else?—The only thing I said was that my thoughts first went to Miss Booth on account of Miss Dayton stealing the money from her.

How long were you at No. 12 that night?—I don't know. About an hour and a half, two hours, or three hours. I couldn't say exactly.

Were you still in possession of all her jewellery?—Yes.

Having regard to the fact that you had taken the room in the Hongkong Hotel, did you think it necessary to carry all that jewellery about?—I did it at Miss Dayton's request.

On that night, at the various houses

assumption that the blood came from the deceased. There was no blood, or mark on the sheets.

Had she a band round her neck when you saw her?—Yes.

What sort of a band?—The band on exhibition.

Did that band belong to her?—I think it did.

Had she one like it?—Something similar.

Was she wearing it the night before?—I can't say. I don't notice women's apparel so much as that.

The hairbrush, was that there?—Yes.

When you saw the body were there any rings on the fingers?—I did not notice.

There were no rings found on the fingers when the body was discovered in the box?—I don't know.

She had rings on the night before?—Yes, sir. One or two.

What did you do, take them off?—No.

What do you suggest became of the rings?—I have no suggestion to make.

When you put the body into the trunk the hands must have come in contact with yours. Didn't you notice whether she had rings on them?—I did not notice.

Now, Sir, when you found the corpse as you allege, why didn't you at once call up the hotel people?—I thought of the embarrassing and awkward position I was in, and could not remember whether I returned before going to the Japanese brothel.

If you had been at the Japanese brothel as you suggest, it would be very easy for you to demonstrate your innocence?—No, sir.

You do not know the number of the house in Ship Street where you slept?—No, they all look alike.

It ought to be very easy for you to find out the number when your life is concerned?—I do not see why that should be. I thought at the time of the box, and the circumstances all pointed against me.

How did you return to the hotel?—By ricksha.

It ought to be easy for you to get hold of the coolie?—I did not see, and could not identify him.

You were rather doubtful whether you returned to the hotel that night?—I was not doubtful, but I could not remember anything, and tried to collect my thoughts.

You're just sworn positively that you did not return to the hotel?—Yes.

And when you saw the body you tried to think whether you returned to the hotel before going to Ship Street?—Yes. I tried to make myself think whether I returned to the hotel, and came to the conclusion that I could not have returned and left again in the condition I was when I went to Ship Street.

And one of the thousand thoughts that passed through your mind was whether you returned to the hotel before you went to Ship Street?—I tried to think, but in the condition I was it was impossible.

Why should it be of any consequence to you whether you returned to the hotel?—I was the last one seen in her company.

Did you consider the fact of your staying at Hongkong with the deceased as man and wife sufficient to justify you in what you did?—Partly.

Miss Dayton was a known prostitute, and wanted in Manila for taking insurance money, and was an element sufficient?—It would bring everything up against me, and I did not want it known at home.

You thought that justified you in getting rid of the body the way you did?—Partly.

Being up the street with her and drinking heavily, that surely was not an terrible as to disgrace you in the eyes of the world?—It was nothing in my favour to drink with a known prostitute.

You started away with her on my from Manila, and took her to a room at the Hongkong Hotel?—On the understanding that I was leaving her here to never see her more.

You formed a biased opinion against the Hongkong police. A good many other people have done that, haven't they?—I had occasion to, sir.

That is the only explanation you have got to give?—Yes.

Do you think deceased killed herself?—I do not know.

You've no opinion at all as to who did it?—No.

Do you mean to suggest that if you were an innocent man you would not be perfectly safe in reporting the matter to the hotel and the police authorities?—Everything looked black against me.

It did not look half so black for you as it did afterwards?—Yes, sir. Almost.

I put it to you that if your story is true you must have been mad—must have been a lunatic?—Not necessarily. I was the only one in the room when the box arrived, and that would have been evidence enough in itself to have me arrested.

At any rate you were unable, notwithstanding the fact that the defence was carefully considered for you, to bring a single witness to Court to speak of your movements that night?—On my arrival in Hongkong I spoke to my solicitor, Mr. Harding, and told him where I had been, but he said it was no good, as I could not be identified in a place like that. He asked me when I was there, and I told him Saturday night.

You told me before that the murder was in connection with the Booth matter?—Every thing flashed through my mind, and Miss Booth came up first because Miss Dayton had stolen five or six thousand, and Miss Booth made the remark in Manila that she would get even with her. I am not here to accuse anybody.

How long were you in the room after you got there, before you proceeded to pack the body in the trunk?—Three, four or five minutes.

Did you sit down and think it over before you did this?—No. I stood by the bed.

And within five minutes you jammed the body in the trunk the way it was discovered?—I placed the body in the trunk; I did not jam it in.

I suppose you knew at that time that your conduct, if found out, was fatal to your life?—No.

Or that you were doing at any rate, an act which would render you liable to the gravest suspicion?—I did not stop to think of those things. Self-preservation was what I thought of.

And you did not tell the police or anybody, in order to save your good name; is that what you suggest?—Yes.

And afterwards you were afraid to stay in the hotel. Why should the persons who did the deed wish to wreak their vengeance on you?—I don't know.

What do you mean by that?—I was in the company of the murdered woman.

Then because some other person or persons murdered the woman, you thought they might come and murder you?—Yes.

The deed was done in your absence. How would the person who did it know anything about you?—How would anyone know Miss Dayton was staying at the hotel?

Instead of spending that night at the hotel you slept at the Young Men's Christian Association?—That is what I call it. It is a sailor's home.

Have you any evidence as to this?—I have not, but I believe that the man and woman who are in the place could come here and hear me describe the general run of the place they would identify that I slept there that night.

Would you have any trouble in convincing the Court that you slept at a Japanese brothel?—I do not know which brothel I was in.

Why did you want to leave the country and lose yourself?—Because my name was mixed up in the affair. I decided the best thing for me to do was to go away, and stay away for ever.

You won't say, sir, because you had been guilty of a foul murder, and to escape justice?—No, sir (emphatically).

Your conduct when arrested at Chefoo was not that of an innocent man?—I did not want my name mixed up in it.

Why did you not state when arrested that you spent your time in a brothel?—I was asked for no statement.

I put it to you that the whole of your story from beginning to end is a subterfuge, a pure concoction?—No, sir. It is nothing but the truth; the Gospel truth. When I returned to Hongkong the witnesses failed to identify me; why should I not now have trouble in getting witnesses in my favour?

The jury for the last two days have been investigating the question as to whether you came here at all. Now you admit the whole story, all but the murder, and I am putting it to you, your story from beginning to end is a concoction?—No, sir. I have given my statement, and am being cross-examined, and if there are any lies there certainly would come out.

Your wife was living at Chefoo when you went there?—No, sir.

Has she not been living at the Beach Hotel at Chefoo?—No, sir.

Where has she been living?—My wife is in Philadelphia.

At the time?—She has been there for years. My instructions are that your wife was living at the Beach Hotel, Chefoo.—I was living with a woman and was in partnership with her.

Was the woman there when you arrived?—No, sir. She left the night previous to my arrival.

She heard you were coming?—I don't know.

From Chefoo you want to Shanghai?—From Shanghai I went to Chefoo.

Did you pawn a lady's ring at Shanghai?—No, sir.

You were in Shanghai on the morning of the 10th August?—I cannot remember the date.

You pawned a diamond ring for \$150 with a firm of jewellers in Nanking Road?—No, sir.

You swear that?—Yes, sir.

Positively swear that?—Positively.

Did you go to Ullmann and Company?—No.

You know where Ullmann and Company?—I don't know. I am not acquainted with Shanghai.

Did you pawn there any property?—No sir.

This is a representation made to the Consul General of the United States, your own counsel, from the Captain Superintendent of Police, in which it states that Adette, who is now detained on a charge of murder, arrived in Chefoo on the 10th August and pawned a ring with a firm of jewellers here. You deny the whole of that?—Yes, sir.

At those houses which you visited that night with the deceased woman did you see any other men?—I saw some men in one of the other houses.

Did you see her have any conversation with any other man?—No, sir.

So far as your recollection goes, until you became intoxicated and lost your senses, she was not in the company of any other man that night?—No, sir.

Did you see her have any conversation with any man except yourself?—Not to my knowledge.

At Miss Hempstead's house you and deceased were drunk together. Anybody else at the house? Was it the same at Miss Leavitt's house?—I don't remember being at Miss Leavitt's house.

You never saw the deceased woman have any conversation with any other man that night?—Not to my knowledge.

You did not see her?—No.

This concluded the cross-examination and prisoner returned to the dock.

Mr. Henry Berkeley, who spoke for 55 minutes, then commenced his address.

He said—Gentlemen of the jury, the charge against the prisoner, is the wilful murder of Gertrude Dayton, and the oath you have taken is that you will find a verdict of guilty or not guilty according to the evidence. Gentlemen, I feel impelled to thus address you, as it may seem unbecoming, because it may be assumed that man of your age and experience are aware that juries can only find a verdict according to the evidence, but gentlemen, believe me that the warning I have respectfully ventured to bring before you is not impertinent, it is unnecessary in the particular case under consideration, for gentlemen, I venture to say that there is hardly a man in this colony, hardly except one even in this court, who has not discussed this question at a time when it was never assumed that the man Adette would come before a Hongkong jury to take his trial. I will venture to go further and to say that there are very few, if any, of those who discussed the case who had not already found the man guilty before he arrived in Hongkong. Now gentlemen, that circumstance, together with the unwise act of the prisoner in fleeing from the Colony in the manner that he did, that circumstance renders my task herculean unless you will find a verdict only according to the evidence; unless you will remember that no one can prisoner commit the Crown charge against him. That he can only be found guilty upon what is known as circumstantial evidence must be the logical result of accurate reasoning from the evidence before you. But it must be a cool, calm and independent judgment, a judgment free from all fear of what the public may say if you find a verdict of guilty.

The public will disapprove, the unthinking public, the public that did not hear the evidence, and the public that having heard the evidence are incapable of giving the proper legal weight to the evidence. Gentlemen, the case for the Crown is that the prisoner arrived here with this woman and went to the Hongkong Hotel, and for the purpose of getting possession of her money and her jewels; to her death and dispossess of her body. That is the case for the Crown in a few words. If I took to the end of the day and the Attorney-General followed me for hours he could say nothing more than I have told you in these words. The case for the prisoner is that he came into the Hongkong Hotel, found the woman lying on the bed and dispossessed of her body to save himself from the charge that he could not but feel must be laid against him, against which he did not feel courageous enough at the moment to stand.

And he did. Now, gentlemen, I say there is a great mystery which you have to solve, and the solution of that mystery is not to be in any way assisted but rather obscured and prevented by inflammatory speeches to you and to which I trust you will not be subjected.

The only solution is by the process by which I will ask your attention for a few minutes, that is to say a careful review, calm and logical, of the facts that have been proved. First of all the acts are most dangerous in arriving at a conclusion. One of the things that no doubt makes the public condemn the prisoner, one of the things which is apparently considered damning is the fact of his flight. Gentlemen, that is merely an incident to which no weight should be attached. The

prisoner may be perfectly innocent and yet afraid to stand the charge, and so he fled. It is of course equally to be considered in fairness to the prisoner that after he fled he subsequently volunteered to take his trial in Hongkong if he were duly defended. I say, and it cannot be contradicted, that there was no law by which a prisoner could have been forcibly taken from Chefoo to Manila, and it is only in common fairness to the prisoner that when you consider that he fled that you also give him such credit as he may be entitled to from the fact that ultimately he was willing to take his trial.

Gentlemen, in every prosecution for murder it is the duty of the prosecution to prove two things. One is the identity of the person accused of the crime and the second is the identity of the corpse as the person whom the prisoner is alleged to have murdered. It is the duty of the counsel defending to see that the strictest proof is given of these facts. It is monstrous, as I understand from one question in cross-examination by the learned Attorney-General, to suggest that the prisoner could be prejudiced in any defence which his counsel might put forward, merely because his defence, either in whole or in part, had been sketched on the lines of the cross-examination. I did not wish to cross-examine in order to establish the identity, and as far as I can see, had the prisoner pleased to make no statement, the identity of the corpse, with that of the body of Gertrude Dayton, had not been sufficiently proved to the jury. I put it to you that there has not been sufficient identification of the corpse.

The Attorney-General has strangely overlooked another part of my cross-examination. At the only time when I had an opportunity of asking a question shadowing that defense, namely, the question I put to the doctor with respect to the presumption of suicide. The question I put to him was as to when the person was found strangled, would the facts as a rule point to the presumption of homicide. Now, gentlemen, I put it to you that upon the evidence before you will not be justified in finding that the prisoner murdered the woman Dayton. Whatever your private feeling may be, you will not be justified in coming to any other conclusion than that the woman Dayton committed suicide.

Gentlemen, in all criminal cases, within three days of the body being put in the trunk, and it had not a jot of blood upon it. It is suggested that Adette was calm and cool and that he dressed the body in a clean chemise after he cleaned it. Is there no decomposition of the chemise. It was seen within three days of the body being put in the trunk, and it had not a jot of blood upon it.

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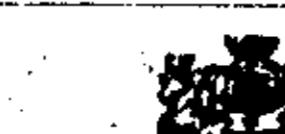
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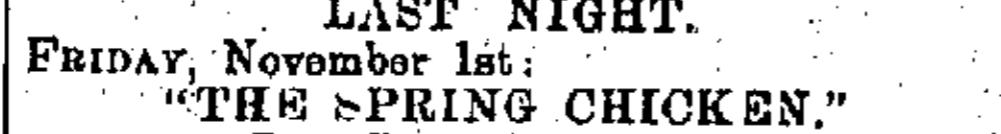
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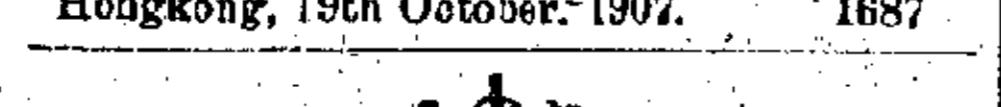
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F. H. MAY, Colonial Secretary. Hongkong, 19th October, 1907. 1687



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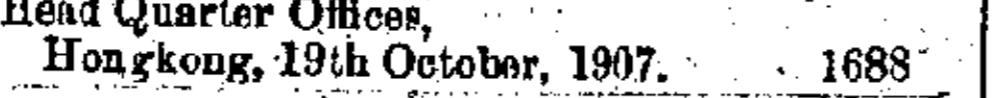
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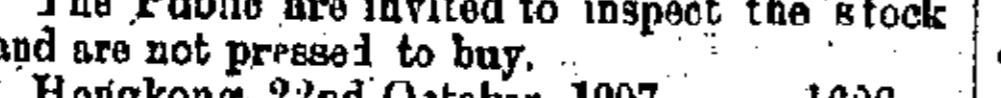
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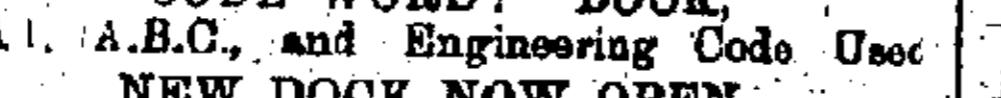
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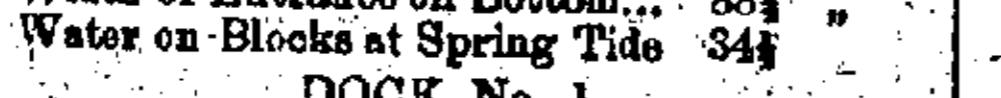
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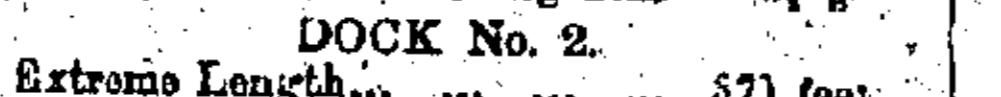
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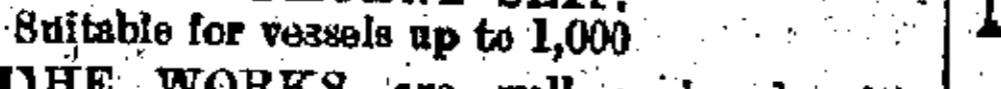
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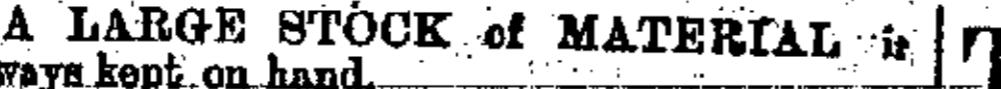
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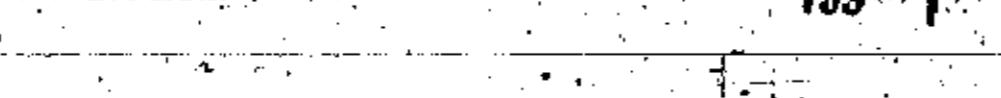
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Hongkong, 21st October, 1907. 1689

TO LET.

H. M. MATHESON & CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1

INSURANCES

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.
217,837,119.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 687,500
II. FIRE FUNDS, 3,886,720 19 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1907.

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
CARLOWITZ & CO.

Hongkong, 13th August 1906.

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX LA-CHAPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1907.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE OFFERED.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE at Moderate Terms to a Lady willing to assist in the supervision of domestic arrangements in well-appointed houses.

Apply to "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1907.

FIEST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE AT "BRAESIDE".

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, large airy and well-furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour. Terms moderate.

Apply to Mrs. F. W. WATTS,
"Braeside," 29, Macdonnell Road (late of "Tang Yuan").

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MRS. GILLANDERS

"CLAREMONT",
2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1907.

1530.

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO.

Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers, General Store-keepers and Commission Agents, 35 & 37, Hing Loong Street, (1st Street, West of Central Market.) Telephone No. 515.

PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.

Bromides and Grayen Enlargements and also colouring Photo and relief Photo-Views of China and Manila. Works done for Amateurs; 110, 8A, Queen's Road Central.

Good Panorama Views of Hongkong, recently taken, on sale.

TYPEWRITER.

F. A. V. RIBEIRO.

Typewriting Work undertaken, Cleaned, Repaired, Overhauled. Charges moderate. Late of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau, 12, Queen's Road Central (First-floor).

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

W.M. PARLANGE, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1901.

47

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irritable Piles in the House, so that the first 3000 boxes will be sent to the U.S.A. and Europe. Price 10s. per box. Administered. Those who use this Remedy find that it cures all the various ills at all chronic and serious, or first & second.

MARTIN, CHEMIST, BOURNEMOUTH, ENGLAND.

THORNE'S OLD VAT

CASE

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DAIJIN MARU, Japanese str., 1,600. I. Sakurai
23rd October—Swatow 22nd Oct., General
—Ossaka & Kisen Kaisha.
HAIKAN, British str., 1,183. J. S. Rosch, 23rd
October—Coast Ports 22nd Oct., General—
Douglas Lapraik & Co., LTD.
KOWLOON, German str., 1,783. A. Enigk, 23rd
October—Moyi 18th October, General—
Siemssen & Co.
KWONGFANG, British str., 1,428. W. Palmer
Baker, 23rd October—Shanghai 19th, via
Swatow 22nd October, General—Jardine,
Matheson & Co.
LOONGANG, British str., 1,902. S. J. Payne,
23rd October—Manila via Amoy 18th Oct.,
General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
MANILA, British str., 2,711. F. E. Andrews,
23rd Oct.—Japan 8th October, General—
P. & O. S. N. Co.
PROMETHEUS, Norwegian str., 1,023. Kornelius
sen, 23rd Oct.—Bangkok 13th, via Swatow
22nd Oct., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
TAIWAN, British str., 1,214. J. T. Laing, 23rd
October—Saigon 18th October, General—
Bradley & Co.
YETOREOF MARU, Japanese str., 4,168. K. Sato,
23rd October—Moyi 18th October, General—
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

CLEARANCES

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
23rd October.
Hue, French str., for Kwang Chow Wan.
Jacob Diederichsen, German str., for Hohow.
Manila, British str., for Singapore.
Palembang, Dutch str., for Palembang.
Taiwan, British str., for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.

23rd October.
ASTRAEA, British cruiser, for Mirs Bay.
CHIPEMING, British str., for Swatow.
CHIYUEN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
DRUGALION, British str., for Singapore.
FRITHJOFF, Norwegian str., for Swatow.
HAIKAN, French str., for Hohow.
HANOI, French str., for Haiphong.
KLEIST, German str., for Europe, &c.
MEIFOO, Chinese str., for Canton.
OHLAN, Norwegian str., for Singapore.
PONGTONG, German str., for Bangkok.
STETTIN, British str., for Canton.
VOLUTE, British str., for Canton.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Tarshan* reports: Light to
moderate winds and fine weather throughout.
The British str. *Hector* reports: Fine clear
weather throughout, moderate S. W. wind and
sea.

The British str. *Kwongsang* reports: From
Shanghai to Turnabout, moderate S. W. to
light Easterly wind, slight Easterly swell, the
clear weather. Current set S. Westerly 1 knot
per hour. From Turnabout to Swatow, light
variable wind, smooth sea, slight haze and heavy
sea. Current set S. Westerly 1 knot per hour.
From Swatow to Hongkong, light S. W. S. W.
wind, weather fine and exceptionally clear.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

October 23rd.

ABERDEEN DOCKS.—
KOWLOON DOCKS—Deli, Manbun, H.M.S.
Virago, Seaman, Pronto, Progress, Niamanita,
Michael Schenck.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS—Tusq Mura.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

For SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN."

Captain J. S. Rosch, will be despatched for
the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 25th
inst., at 9 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907. 1698

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

For SYDNEY & MELBOURNE,
Calling at PORT DARWIN, and QUEEN-
LAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo
to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND,
TASMANIA, &c.

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE."

Captain H. W. Almond, will be despatched as above on
SATURDAY, the 26th Oct., at NOON.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-
ber which ensures the supply of Fresh Pro-
visions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the
Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of
passengers the Steamer of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Passage, apply to

GIB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. 1595

For SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE
AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN."

Captain J. G. Olifent, will be despatched for
the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 26th
inst., at NOON.

This Steamer has superior accommodation
for passengers and is installed throughout with
Electric Light and carries a duly certified
doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1907. 1686

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong
CALLAO AND IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN
PORTS (Karatza, Kobe and Yokohama).
With option to Call at Mexican and other
Coast Ports.

Steamers Tons

"KATHARINE PARK" 5,000 End of Nov.
"KASATO MARU" 6,100 Sometime in
March 1908.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other
Eastern and Western Coast Ports of South
America in connection with Steamers of the
Pacific S. N. Co.

K. MATSUDA, Manager,

York Building,

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907. 10

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked
"k." nearest Hongkong "b." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & C. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL...	DELHI	Brit str.	—	J. D. Andrews, E.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 2nd Nov., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	MANILA	Brit str.	—	F. E. Andrews, E.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 23rd inst.
MARSEILLE, AC. VIA PORTS OF CALL...	YARNA	Fren str.	—	Sellier	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 29th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLE, BAVRE & COPENHAGEN	INDIEN	Dan str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 26th inst.
BAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	HOHENSTAUFEN	Ger str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 30th inst.
NAPLES, GENA, ALGERIA, GIBRALTAR, &c.	SILESIA	Ger str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 11th December.
DUNERK, F. IEMEN & HAMBURG	ROON	Ger str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 6th Nov., at Noon.
TRISTE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SURVIA	Aus str.	—	—	SANDER, WIEDER & CO.	To-day.
NEW YORK	PERSIA	Aus str.	—	—	ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.	On 28th inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	HEADLEY	Aus str.	—	—	SHEWAN TOME & CO.	About 26th inst.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	OCEAN MONARCH	Aus str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 2nd November.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Aus str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 6th Nov., at Noon.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	KUMERIC	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 26th inst.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	KATHERINE PARK	Aus str.	—	—	—	End of November.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	TAIWAN	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 28th inst., at Noon.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	PEINZ WALDEMAR	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	GULF OF VENICE	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at Noon.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	TSINAN	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	PEINZ SIGISMUND	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	KOWLOON	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	TIHWONG	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	NANCHANG	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	JAPAN	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	KWONGSANG	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	TONKIN	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	SHOSHU MARU	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	PRINZ LUDWIG	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	CANTON	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	DEVANHA	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	SILESIA	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	PALERMO	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	SYRIA	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	DORTMUND	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	SIAM	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	FUKUSHU MARU	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	DAIJIN MARU	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	HUICHOW	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	CHINCHIANG	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	NINGPO	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	SHAOHSING	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	YOCHOW	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	KIUKIANG	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	SINGAN	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	LOONGSANG	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	KUBI	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	TEAN	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YANKEE VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	YUENSANG	Aus str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.</

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON and ANTWERP	[MANILA, ETC.]	About 23rd	Freight and Oct.
	[Capt. F. E. Andrews, R.N.E.]		
SHANGHAI	[DEVANHA]	About 1st	Freight and Nov.
	[Capt. T. H. Hinde, R.N.E.]		
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	[DELHI]	Noon, 2nd	See Special of Call.
	[Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.E.]		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, PALERMO	[YOKOHAMA]	About 2nd	Freight Nov.
	[Capt. E. G. Andrews]		only.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SYRIA	[YOKOHAMA]	About 10th	Freight Nov.
	[Capt. D. C. Gregor, R.N.E.]		

For further particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, TSINGTAO, CHEFOO, and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 24th Oct., 4 P.M.
SWATOW, NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"CHINKIANG"	On 25th Oct., 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"NINGPO"	On 26th Oct., 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	On 28th Oct., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 29th Oct., 4 P.M.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 29th Oct., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 29th Oct., 4 P.M.
CEBU & ILUOJO	"SUNGKANG"	On 30th Oct., 4 P.M.
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG	"NANCHANG"	On 30th Oct., 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"YOCHOW"	On 31st Oct., 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"KUIKUANG"	On 8th Nov., 4 P.M.
KOBE	"TSINAN"	On 25th Nov., 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates on all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passages, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents

Hongkong, 24th October, 1907.

SABANG BAY COALING STATION, POELOE WEH, NORTH SUMATRA.

CABLE ADDRESS: "HARCOAL" SABANG OR AMSTERDAM.

General Agent—G. A. WITT, London, E.C.

Coal Agents—HALL BLYTH & CO., London, E.C.

Favourably situated at the entrance to the Straits of Malacca for all steamers from and to the Straits, China, Japan, India, Europe, United States, South Africa, etc.

BEST WELSH, JAPANESE, OMBILIN, AND BENGAL COAL.

No harbour dues, no pilotage charged and quick despatch given DAY and NIGHT.

FRESH WATER and ICE, SHIP'S STORES and PROVISIONS at Moderate Prices.

FLOATING DOCK available for Steamers up to 3,000 tons' displacement and workshop fitted for any ordinary repairs.

For further particulars apply to the Agents at Hongkong.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, YORK BUILDINGS, [2200]

Hongkong, 1st December, 1906.

PASSENGER SEASON 1908.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

BY THE

MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

TONS REG.

"BUELOW" 8,000 ON MARCH 11TH.

Capt. FORMES.

"PRINZ LUDWIG" 9,630 ON MARCH 25TH.

Capt. VON BINZER.

"PRINZESS ALICE" 10,911 ON APRIL 8TH.

Capt. POLACK.

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.

Early booking recommended.

For Particulars, apply to—

MELCHERS & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1907.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.



SHIPPERS

Cutler, Palmer & Co., London.

AGENTS

SIEMSSEN & CO., HONGKONG.

MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISIA

(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.

Cable Address, "IWASAKI," which applies to all Branch Offices. ABC 5th Ed., Western Union Codets used. All Letters Addressed.

MANAGER MITSU BISHI CO. with name of place under.

BRANCH OFFICES:

NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KABATSU SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, & HANKOW.

AGENCIES:

YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Etc.

CHINKIANG: Messrs. GEARING & CO.

MANILA: Messrs. MACONDEAY & CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ochi, Shiuuen, Namazutsu and Kami-Yamada Collieries, and also Hojo Colliery, which will shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the best Bunker Coal.

The Head and Branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order or sale produced from the above Collieries.

T. MATSUKI, Manager, Hongkong.

514 No. 2, Pedder Street.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG"	About Tuesday, 29th October.
CAPT. V. BINZER		
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SAMARAI, SYDNEY, and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WADEMAR"	Thursday, 7th Nov., at NOON.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	"ROON"	Wednesday, 6th Nov., at NOON.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	About Friday, 15th November.
CAPT. D. LENZ		
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	Beginning of November.
CAPT. F. SEMBIL		

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1907.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW	"DALIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 27th Oct.
AND AMOY	CAPT. I. SAKURAI	at 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"SHOSHU MARU"	TUESDAY, 29th Oct.
AMOY and FOOCHOW	CAPT. M. NEMOTO	at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW	"FUKUSHU MARU"	WED'DAY, 30th Oct.
AND AMOY	CAPT. T. ITO	at Daylight.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table. For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 24th October, 1907.

T. ABIMA, Manager.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ACARA, British str., 3,174, Wm. Hume, 18th October—New York 27th August, Oil—Standard Oil Co.

BOURBON, French str., 997, Le Bail, 19th Oct.—Saigon 17th Oct., General—Chinese.

CARL DIEDERICHSSEN, German str., 724, T. Kayser, 8th October—Haiphong & Hanoi 7th October, General—Japson & Co.

CHINXLANG, British str., 1,220, F. Robertson 10th October—Newchong and Chefae 15th Oct., General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHOWIA, German str., 1,055, F. Spitzer, 13th October—Bangkok 5th October, General—Butterfield & Swire.

DELA, German str., 2,216, J. Leup, 3rd October—Bangkok 26th Sept., Rice, Melchers & Co.

EMPIRE, British str., 2,843, P. T. H. Lums, 21st October—Kobe 16th October, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN, British str., 5,940, H. Pybus, R.N.E., 20th October—Vancouver, B.C. 1st October, Mails and General—C. P. R. Co.

FORESTDALE, British str., 2,883, R. J. Orkney, 22nd October—Manila 29th Oct., Sleepers—Doddwell & Co.

HILARY, German str., 1,276, H. Neckor, 22nd Oct.—Java 13th Oct., Sugar, Cotton and Groundnuts—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

HONG BEE, British str., 2,006, Home, 21st October—Singapore 15th October, General—Chinese.

HUE, French str., 705, J. Pannier, 20th Oct.—Haiphong, Pakho, Hoibow and K. C. Wu 19th Oct., General—A. R. Martv.

HUICHOW, British str., 1,217, E. Forsyth, 20th October—Tientsin 11th October, General—Butterfield & Swire.

ITHRAK, German str., 2,000, Coleman, 16th October—Wuhu 12th October, Rice—Hamburg Amerika Linie.

JACOB DIEDERICHSSEN, German str., 623, Hauser, 22nd Oct.—Pakhoi and Hoibow 15th Oct., General—Japson & Co.

JAPAN, British str., 3,810, J. G. Oliven, 22nd October—Calcutta via Straits 2nd Oct., General—Doddwell & Co.

KING WAI, German str., 1,115, T. Kohler, 21st October—Bangkok and Hoibow 20th October, Rice and Taikwood—Butterfield & Swire.

KOKA, American str., 5,651, S. Sandberg, 21st Oct.—San Francisco 24th Sept., Mails and General—P. M. S. Co.

KUMERIC, British str., 4,005, Fred. S. Cowley, 22nd October—Manila 20th Oct., General—Doddwell & Co.

KUMMAND, British str., 2,078, E. J. Buller, 15th Oct.—Singapore 9th Oct., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KWANGTZE, Chinese str., 1,465, R. Lincoln, 18th Oct.—Shanghai 16th Oct., General—Chinese.

LAERTES, British str., 1,331, J. B. Jackson, 18th October—Saigon 13th Oct., Rice—Chinsh.

MEEDOO, Chinese str., 1,348, John McArthur, 22nd Oct.—Shanghai 19th Oct., General—Chinese.

MICHAEL JENKS, German str., 951, H. Bedford, 21st October—Hoibow 20th October, General—

